(LIST YEAR.) THE (No. 2553.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1795.

HANOVER, *September* 26.

THE exchange of couriers between Baſle and London is now very frequent. A camp is talked of in our neighbourhood. They continue to work with much activity in our cannon founderies. The report that the French have advanced towards Hanoverian Munden is entirely void of foundation. We have no doubt but that the French will ſoon be in poſſeſſion of Mentz. All the emigrants in this quarter have embarked on board tranſports, with ſix months proviſion.

MADRID, *September* 9.

You have no doubt heard before this of the news that the court of Spain has concluded a peace with the French republic; this news I do aſſure you has filled every breaſt with joy.

In conſequence of the peace, proviſions have fallen conſiderably within theſe few days. Beef, which lately ſold at twenty quartos (a little more than a farthing) a pound, now ſells for ſixteen; veal is alſo fallen from forty quartos to thirty, and mutton from two and twenty to ſixteen and fifteen. Wheat flour ſtill ſells at ſixteen quartos a pound, but there is a great deal of difference betwixt that and almoſt double the price. Garvanzos (large peas) are very plenty. The preſent harveſt has been very abundant. The only benefit we have derived from the late calamitous war, is in favour of the plough. Several of the nobility have turned their attention to agriculture, the true ſource of national wealth, and rational amuſement.

MILAN, *September* 5.

A ſort of epidemical diſorder has broken out here of a ſpecies altogether new; the phyſicians call it the *Raphama*, and they are buſily employed in endeavouring to diſcover the cauſe of it, and to find out remedies. Upwards of 100 perſons here are ſeized with this extraordinary complaint, the ſymptoms of which are alarming, and after violent convulſions, degenerate into a ſort of phrenzy. Some people attribute it to the different things which are mixed with the bread.

BASLE, *September* 12.

The 3d of this month the ring-leaders of the revolt which broke out at Stafa received their ſentence, and it was ſuch as might be expected from the juſtice and humanity of the ſenate. No blood was ſpilt: but Bodmer, who, as preſident of the club, had directed the conſpiracy, muſt have experienced all the agonies of death. He was conducted to the place of execution with his hands tied, as if he was to be executed; he was accompanied by five of his accomplices. There the executioner held for ſome moments a ſword over his head, and the other criminals were obliged to behold the ſpectacle. The latter ſeemed to be very penitent, but the countenance of Bodmer was marked with inſenſibility. Both Bodmer and Flery were condemned to perpetual impriſonment; the others to ten and twenty years confinement. On the 8th the militia, who were called againſt the rebels of the country, were diſmiſſed; tranquillity and harmony prevailed in the country, and the moderation diſplayed in the puniſhment of theſe criminals was attended with its due effect.

WESEL, *September* 24.

It is confirmed that the elector of Cologne has ordered his contingent to be ſent home to his own territories; but it is not confirmed that he has actually concluded a peace with France; his troops having been ordered home, merely, it is ſaid, to protect his own dominions. At Duſſeldorf the French have ordered a contribution of 800,000 livres to be levied. Ehrenbreitſtein is ſtill occupied by the Imperialiſts, but it is entirely ſurrounded by the French.

FRANCFORT, *September* 22.

An action between the French and Auſtrians, which happened on the 19th, and turned out to the diſadvantage of the latter, obliged them to leave their poſition. The night before laſt, a French column came down the Rhine by Lorehauſen, after which the Auſtrian troops who were poſted in the Rheingaw retreated as far as Schierſtein and Wiſbaden. The hereditary prince of Hohenlohe, the Pruſſian general, who commands here, was received at French head quarters in a moſt diſtinguiſhed manner, and received from general Jourdan, in the name of the French nation, the moſt ſolemn aſſurances that our troops would not only reſpect the neutrality of the countries included within the line of demarcation, but would even in the ſtreets which happen to be without that line, avoid all hoſtilities.

Among the countries now occupied by the French, is the principality of Naſſau. The republican troops will march through this city to-morrow, and will be led by Pruſſian troops from one gate to the other.

HANAU, *September* 22.

The Auſtrian army is ſtill retreating; the baggage paſſed through Francfort for three ſucceſſive nights. The army itſelf paſſed through Konigſtein and Hochſt on its way to Florſheim. A bridge for their retreat has been thrown over the Mayn. Near Deitz on the Lahn, and its environs, the Auſtrians were three times attacked. On the firſt two occaſions the French were driven back, but on the third day they forced the centre of the Auſtrians, and obliged them to give way. Deitz ſuffered much on theſe occaſions. Yeſterday the French entered Friedberg, where the Auſtrian's military hoſpital, ſixty ſick, and a great number of beds, fell into their hands.

P. S. We this moment learn that the right wing of the French army has extended itſelf to Wiſbaden, and has totally ſurrounded the fortreſſes of Caſſel and Mentz. This account is confirmed by letters and travellers juſt arrived from that neighbourhood.

HAMBURG, *September* 22.

The French are already within twelve leagues of Francfort. The heavy artillery of the Auſtrians, which was behind the Lahn, has been tranſported further back; and letters are received here from perſons of the beſt authority, ſtating, that a ſeparate peace had been concluded at Baſle between the French republic and the elector of Bavaria, Cologne, Heſſe Darmſtadt, and the duke of Deux Ponts; and there is no doubt but others of the German princes will alſo follow the ſame example immediately.

It is believed that the king of Pruſſia is to be a partaker in ſome of the conqueſts made on this ſide of the Rhine; and a report is ſpread here, that the French have already erected the Pruſſian eagle in the dutchy of Berg, in the room of the arms of the elector Palatine.

The letters received this day from Stockholm contain no other news of importance than that the king of Sweden has juſt iſſued a very ſtrong declaration againſt the abuſes of the dreſs, and the principles of Jacobiniſm.

HAGUE, *September* 11.

Citizen Van Poanen, who is to go as envoy to Philadelphia inſtead of M. Van Linden, has taken leave of the ſtates general. Our charge d'Affair at Copenhagen has complained to that court, that the Britiſh have taken a Dutch frigate, the Alliance, under the cannon of the northern coaſt, and required that it ſhall be demanded from the court of Great-Britain.

LONDON, *October* 2.

We are enabled to announce, on the unqueſtionable authority of a perſon from Munſter, that the elector of Cologne has made a ſeparate peace with France, and has withdrawn his contingent.

The French commiſſioners are ſtill at Dover, no orders having been received there from government reſpecting them. It is there thought that the interview, if any takes place, will be at Canterbury.

BOSTON, *November* 30.

From ALGIERS, September 8.

A copy of a letter from Samuel Calder, priſoner at Algiers, to Mr. David Pierce, jun. merchant of this town.

"SIR,

"I am happy to inform you, that on the 3d inſtant, Joſeph Donaldſon, Eſq; ambaſſador from the United States, arrived at this city, and on the 4th had his firſt audience with the dey, and on the 5th ſettled and concluded a peace with him, which was announced the ſame day by the diſcharge of 21 guns from the marine battery, and hoiſted the American colours on board of a veſſel in the harbour—but I am ſorry to add, that it will be two months before we expect to get our irons off, as there is not at this time any veſſel to put the unfortunate victims on board. It will yet take ſome time before there can be any thing done with the other regencies of Tunis and Tripoli—however, I make no doubt it will all be accompliſhed by the next ſpring, ſo as the American flag ſhall be free in theſe ſeas.

"I am in hopes by the time this comes to hand that we ſhall be on our paſſage home."

PRINCETON, *December* 7.

Laſt evening, between the hours of ten and eleven, the academy of this place was obſerved to be in flames; but ſuch was the exertions of the inhabitants, that it was ſpeedily ſuppreſſed; but not before the greateſt part of the roof was conſumed. From the quarter from which the fire originated, it was obvious that it could not be the effect of accident, but the attempt of ſome daring incendiary, for the diſcovery of whom, or his inſtigators, the truſtees have offered a reward of one hundred dollars. The zeal which the citizens diſcovered on this occaſion, for the ſupport and protection of this ſeminary, does them the higheſt honour; for, though the damage was very conſiderable, ſuch was their activity, that in the courſe of one day it was completely repaired.

Annapolis, December 17.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

THE committee appointed to inquire into and report the exiſting ſituation of the public funds and revenue, and alſo to conſider of and report ſuch meaſures as may be neceſſary for the increaſe and improvement thereof, ſubmit to the houſe the following details and obſervations, as the reſult of their inquiries on the ſubjects referred to their conſideration.

The ſtate is now the holder of ſtock of the United States, as follows:

	Dollars	90ths
Stock of the United States drawing an immediate intereſt of 6 per cent. per annum,	325,766	64
Stock of the United States drawing an intereſt of 3 per cent. per annum,	333,840	23
Deferred ſtock of the United States,	103,489	31
There is due to the ſtate from its citizens, inſtalled debts amounting in the aggregate of principal to	44,517	13 0
Upon which there are arrears of intereſt up to the 1ſt November, 1795, payable in ſpecie,	5,447	5 8
There is due to the ſtate from clerks, ſheriffs, naval-officers, &c.	8,092	2 1
There is due to the ſtate from its citizens, on bonds taken under the act of November ſeſſion, 1784, commonly called the conſolidating act, a principal of	48,697	19 5
Upon which there are arrears of intereſt,	20,386	9 0

There appears alſo to be due to the ſtate the ſum of £. 7,021 9 10 from the ſupervisors of roads, and conſiderable ſums from debtors on open accounts on the books of the auditor; but as the committee are ſatisfied from the agents report, that theſe debts are not to be counted on, they have omitted them in the eſtimates herein after contained.

The committee are of opinion, that from the foregoing ſources of revenue there will be brought into the treaſury, in the courſe of the enſuing year, the following ſums:

As the general government redeems in 1796 two per cent. of its ſtock drawing an immediate intereſt of 6 per cent. this ſtate will receive, by reaſon of ſuch partial redemption, in ſpecie,	2,443	5	1
But this operation will diminiſh the ſtate's capital in 6 per cent. ſtock, and will reduce it to 319,251 32 dollars, which will produce an intereſt of	7,183	3	0
Our 3 per cent. ſtock (which will ſuffer no defalcation at all,) will produce an intereſt of	3,755	14	2
The intereſt on the inſtalled debt, calculated up to the 1ſt November, 1795, muſt be paid in ſpecie during the year 1796,	5,447	5	8
Total	18,829	8	0
To the amount of theſe ſums is to be added the money now in the treaſury, clear of all exiſting appropriations, as reported by the committee of claims.	27,370	18	6

And here the committee would remark, that one of the appropriations ſtated by the committee of claims is, in all likelihood, merely nominal. The five months pay now appearing to be due to officers and ſoldiers of the Maryland line, amounting to £. 1,770 4 1 ſpecie, has never been called for, and it is ſuggeſted to the committee as probable, that there are no perſons in exiſtence entitled to demand it. The pay due for ſervices on board the barges, amounting to £. 139 18 3, ſtands in the ſame ſituation.

The committee have alſo to mention, that there is yet another ſum of public money, to the amount of at leaſt £. 16,678, now in the treaſury, clear of all appropriations, which is not included in the report of the committee of claims, nor noticed by the report of the treaſurer or auditor, and which is, of courſe, to be added to the preceding items.

In order to explain to the houſe the reaſon of the omiſſion of this ſum of ſpecie in the different reports above alluded to, it will be neceſſary to ſtate, that it

consists of the different sums received by the state agent during the years 1792, 1793, 1794 and 1795, and by him deposited with Benjamin Harwood, but not paid over to the treasurer, or entered in his books.

The agent's annual report contains a lumped statement of money paid both to him and the treasurer in the course of the preceding year; but as the money received by the agent himself, during his continuance in office, has not been formally accounted for with the treasurer, although it has been lodged as before mentioned, it follows that its yearly or aggregate amount cannot appear in the report of the treasurer, auditor, or committee of claims.

Exclusive of the foregoing sums, the state has the following annual revenue:

The land-office produced last year £.9,427 14 2, and it is supposed that it will be at least equally productive for a few years to come,	9,427	14	2
Fines, forfeitures and licences, have lately averaged, over and above the proportion granted to Baltimore-town, £.7,500 per annum, gross amount, which, after deducting the donations to the colleges, will leave to the state a surplus of - - -	4,500	0	0
The taxes on seals, &c. in the chancery court and the land-office produce the yearly sum of about - - -	600	0	0

The committee observe upon the item of fines, forfeitures and licences, that it is a growing fund, and will continue for many years to receive an annual augmentation, but that, from radical defects in our laws ascertaining the mode of collecting fines and forfeitures, that branch of the item is less beneficial than it might be rendered; and unless some regulations are adopted for ensuring the more regular and speedy payment of them into the treasury, the above calculation cannot be relied upon.

The fines, forfeitures and licences, payable on the 1st November last, are not taken into any of the preceding sums. On these, payments have been made into the treasury since the 1st November, which are not comprehended in the amount of specie reported by the committee of claims, and will, of course, enlarge that amount.

The committee therefore think, that to the foregoing items may be added the probable product of fines, forfeitures and licences, for 1795, which will come in during 1796, and as the donations to the colleges have been paid up to the 1st November last, this may be stated at £.7,500, gross amount, at least two thirds of which may be counted on as likely to be paid in during the ensuing year, £.5000.

It appears then, from the above statement, that the unappropriated money now in the treasury, the money deposited there by the agent, and the money which must come into it in the course of the ensuing year, will at least amount to - - -	84,316	3	0

The demands upon this sum will, independent of extraordinary charges created by acts or resolves of the present session, be as follow:

The salary to the governor, - -	1,000	0	0
The civil list, - - - -	2,600	0	0
The salaries of the chancellor, and judges of the general court and court of appeals, - - - - -	3,150	0	0
Armourers, and expences of armouries,	500	0	0
Money for which the executive may draw, under a resolution of last session, - - - - - -	500	0	0
Half pay list, - - - -	1,197	15	0
Journal of accounts, say - - -	8,000	0	0
Adjutant-general - - -	200	0	0
Trustee of the state, - - - -	75	0	0
	£. 17,222	15	0

In addition to these demands is to be considered the interest upon the outstanding certificates heretofore issued by this state, the amount of which the committee have endeavoured to ascertain, but from the deficiency of public documents, they have found it impracticable to report on this subject with precision.

The utmost estimate that has lately been made of the principal of these certificates has not exceeded £.30,000, and the committee are persuaded that it does not equal two thirds of that sum. They have adopted this persuasion, from information that a considerable portion of our certificates were issued for very small amounts, from whence, and from their early depreciation, it becomes extremely probable that many of them have been lost, and from the circumstance that not more than £.9,727 6 5½ principal of certificates has, during the present year, been brought to the treasury for the payment of the annual interest, of which £.5,686 3 1 has been since redeemed and sunk. Upon the whole, the committee believe that the amount of outstanding certificates is considerably below £.20,000, and of consequence the interest upon them will not be more than £.1,200 per annum, which, added to the demands before stated, will make the aggregate of ordinary appropriations for the current year £.18,422. 15 0.

If this sum be deducted from the sums which now are or will come into the treasury during the year 1796, it will be seen that the state will have a surplus of money, beyond the common demands for the ensuing year, of £.65,893 8 0.

The committee feel assured that they have not, in the preceding statements, calculated upon any questionable items, and that they have disclosed every charge upon the public resources, except such as have been or may be newly occasioned by the acts of the present session of assembly.

Having shewn the existing sources of revenue, and their certain product in the year 1796, the committee think it their duty to lay before the house a concise view of the footing upon which our finances will stand in future times, if managed with prudence. But as upon this part of the subject they must be regulated, in some degree, by conjecture only, they do not pretend to have been minutely accurate.

Of the principal of the installed debt before mentioned one half was due on the first of this month, and the balance will be payable on the 1st December, 1796.

The principal of this debt is payable either in certificates issued by this state, or in 6 per cent. stock of the United States, or in specie, the debtors having already availed themselves of the privilege of paying a certain proportion in deferred stock, except to a very small amount.

If this principal should be paid in 6 per cent. stock, it will immediately become an active capital, producing an interest of 6 per cent. per annum.

If it should be paid in specie, stock may be purchased with it, and if part of it should be paid in state certificates, which cannot be to any considerable extent, our productive capital will be thereby diminished, but the annual demands upon its product will be proportionably lessened.

So that in any view the government may look forward with certainty to a permanent increase of its revenue from the whole or the greater part of the installed debt, which the committee are informed is well secured.

In addition to the principal of this debt, and in addition to the arrears of interest thereon, up to the 1st November, 1795, there will be a further interest on one half of the principal due on the 1st November, 1796, amounting to £.1,335 10 7, and payable only in specie.

Of the bonded debt heretofore mentioned, the committee believe, that under all its disadvantages, about £.20,000 in the whole will be collected, but that some years must elapse before it comes into the treasury.

They found this belief, however, wholly on the opinions of the officers concerned in the department of finance. It is here to be observed too, that the greater part of this description of debtors have filed bills in chancery to be relieved from their contracts, on real or pretended grounds of equity; but the committee are induced to think, that although a vacation of the sales in these instances may affect the interest of the state, yet that as the property will in general be liable to a second sale, a sum may still be raised from this branch of our funds equal to, if not beyond, that which is stated above.

The £.8,092 2 1 due from sheriffs, clerks, naval-officers, &c. may, it is supposed, be in great measure secured, but on this article the committee can only speak from the information of others, whose knowledge of the subject, they have no doubt, may be relied on.

The amount, then, which the state will probably receive in the course of a few years to come on the principal of the installed debt, on the interest on one half thereof, payable 1st November, 1796, on the bonded debt, and the debt due from clerks, sheriffs, naval-officers, &c. will be £.73,945 5 8, and if the amount of outstanding certificates be deducted from it, there will remain to the state a capital of £.53,945 5 8, which, converted into continental stock, at par, will produce an annual interest of £.3,237 14 4.

To this may be added, as a new source, so much of the surplus of our revenue for the year 1796, as can be spared, which, after gratifying every object of charge, ordinary and contingent, cannot be less than fifty thousand pounds, a sum which, turned into a productive capital, will yield an annual interest of £.3000.

Independent of the operation of these funds, our annual income, after the year 1796, will be adequate to the common purposes of government, and will stand as follows:

Interest on our 6 per cent. stock, after allowing for the contemplated redemption of two dollars in the 100,	7,183	3	0
Interest on our 3 per cent. stock,	3,755	14	2
Produce of the land-office, - -	9,427	14	2
Surplus of fines, forfeitures, &c. -	4,500	0	0
Product of taxes on seals, &c. in chancery and the land-office, - -	600	0	0
	£.25,466	11	4

And the activity of the above-mentioned capitals, when brought into operation, (and there is no room to doubt that they will become partially beneficial in 1796, and wholly so in 1797, 1798 and 1799,) will increase this income to £.31,704 5 8 per annum, which is at least £.10,000 beyond the whole expences of our government, to be converted into productive stock as the surplus shall arise, and can with safety be so applied.

Besides this the deferred stock now held by the state will, after the year 1800, bring in an interest of £.2,328 7 6, and the capital of government in the Patowmack Company, (if the navigation of that river shall be ultimately completed) will, in the opinion of the committee, be peculiarly valuable in a fiscal view.

The committee are not informed as to the probability of the state's obtaining the stock in the bank of England to which it claims a title, and it must be unnecessary to remark, that if its claim to that stock should be finally sustained, its finances would thereby be placed upon a footing of great respectability; but even if this claim should eventually be defeated, the committee are clearly of opinion, that a proper attention to existing resources within our power will, for many years, prevent the necessity of a tax upon our citizens for any probable objects of government.

The expedient that has occured to the committee for giving permanency and activity to our revenue, and for preserving entire a competent and productive capital, is that of vesting as much of the surplus of the state's income as possible, and the whole of its surplus debts as they may come into the treasury, in six per cent. stock of the United States. The committee avoid giving any opinion on the propriety or impropriety of any further subscription to the Patowmack Company, as an operation of finance, that being a question now depending before the house, and not expressly included in the order of reference under which the committee have acted. They think it, however, within the line of their duty to observe, that the situation of the public funds will bear the proposed advance.

In conclusion, the committee recommend a revision and alteration of the laws which respect the collection of fines and forfeitures.

All which is submitted to the house.

By order,

J. W. KING, Clk.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, December 8, 1795.

Yesterday, after the election of a speaker and clerk, Joseph Wheaton was chosen serjeant at arms, Thomas Claxton door-keeper, and Thomas Dunn assistant door-keeper.

A message was received from the senate, informing that a quorum was assembled, that they had appointed Henry Tazewell, President pro tem. and were ready to wait on the President; for which purpose they had appointed Mr. Reed, and Mr. Cabot, as a committee.

On motion, Resolved, That Mr. Madison, Mr. Sedgwick, and Mr. Sitgreaves, be appointed as committee, jointly with that of the senate, to wait on the President, and inform him that a quorum of the two houses were assembled, and ready to receive any communications he may please to make to them.

The house then appointed a committee to prepare the rules and orders of the house—also, a committee of elections.

This day at twelve o'clock the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES met both houses of Congress, in the Representatives Chamber, and delivered to them the following

ADDRESS.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives,

I TRUST I do not deceive myself, while I indulge the persuasion, that I have never met you at any period, when more than at the present, the situation of our public affairs has afforded just cause for mutual congratulation; and for inviting you, to join with me, in profound gratitude to the Author of all good, for the numerous, and extraordinary blessings we enjoy.—

The termination of the long, expensive and distressing war, in which we have been engaged with certain Indians northwest of the Ohio, is placed in the option of the United States, by a treaty which the commander of our army has concluded, provisionally, with the hostile tribes in that region.—In the adjustment of the terms, the satisfaction of the Indians was deemed an object worthy no less of the policy, than of the liberality of the United States, as the necessary basis of of durable tranquillity. This object, it is believed, has been fully attained.—The articles agreed upon, will immediately be laid before the senate, for their consideration.—

The Creek and Cherokee Indians, who alone of the southern tribes had annoyed our frontier, have lately confirmed their pre-existing treaties with us; and were giving evidence of a sincere disposition to carry them into effect, by the surrender of the prisoners and property they had taken:—But we have to lament, that the fair prospect in this quarter, has been once more clouded by wanton murders, which some citizens of Georgia, are represented to have recently perpetrated on hunting parties of the Creeks; which have again subjected that frontier to disquietude and danger; which will be productive of further expence; and may occasion more effusion of blood.—Measures are pursuing to prevent, or mitigate, the usual consequences of such outrages; and with the hope of their succeeding, at least to avert general hostility.—

A letter from the emperor of Morocco, announces to me, his recognition of our treaty made with his father, the late emperor; and consequently, the continuance of peace with that power.—With peculiar satisfaction I add, that information has been received from an agent, deputed on our part to Algiers, importing, that the terms of a treaty with the dey and regency of that country, had been adjusted in such a manner, as to authorise the expectation of a speedy peace; and the restoration of our unfortunate fellow-citizens from a grievous captivity.

The latest advices from our envoy at the court of Madrid, give moreover, the pleasing information, that he had received assurances of a speedy, and satisfactory conclusion of his negotiation.—While the event, depending upon unadjusted particulars, cannot be regarded as ascertained, it is agreeable to cherish the expectation of an issue, which securing amicably, very essential interests of the United States, will at the same time, lay the foundation of lasting harmony with a power, whose friendship we have uniformly, and sincerely desired to cultivate.—

Though not before officially disclosed to the house of representatives, you gentlemen, are all apprised, that a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, has been negotiated with Great-Britain; and that the senate

ave advised and consented to its ratification, upon a condition which excepts part of one article.—Agreeably thereto, and to the best judgment I was able to form of the public interest, after full and mature deliberation, I have added my sanction.—The result, on the part of his Britannic majesty, is unknown. When received, the subject will, without delay, be placed before Congress.

This interesting summary of our affairs, with regard to the foreign powers, between whom and the United States controversies have subsisted, and with regard also to those of our Indian neighbours, with whom we have been in a state of enmity or misunderstanding, opens a wide field for consoling and gratifying reflections. If by prudence and moderation on every side, the extinguishment of all the causes of external discord, which have heretofore menaced our tranquillity, on terms compatible with our national rights and honour, shall be the happy result—how firm, and how precious a foundation will have been laid for accelerating, maturing and establishing the prosperity of our country!—

Contemplating the internal situation, as well as the external relations of the United States, we discover equal cause for contentment and satisfaction.—While many of the nations of Europe, with their American dependencies, have been involved in a contest unusually bloody, exhausting and calamitous; in which the evils of foreign war have been aggravated by domestic convulsion and insurrection; in which many of the arts most useful to society have been exposed to discouragement and decay; in which scarcity of subsistence has embittered other sufferings; while even the anticipations of a return of the blessings of peace and repose, are alloyed by the sense of heavy, and accumulating burthens, which press upon all the departments of industry, and threaten to clog the future springs of government: Our favoured country, happy in a striking contrast, has enjoyed general tranquillity—a tranquillity the more satisfactory, because maintained at the expence of no duty. Faithful to ourselves, we have violated no obligation to others. Our agriculture, commerce and manufactures, prosper beyond former example; the molestations of our trade (to prevent a continuance of which, however, very pointed remonstrances have been made) being over-balanced by the aggregate benefits which it derives from a neutral position. Our population advances with a celerity, which exceeding the most sanguine calculations, proportionally augments our strength and resources, and guarantees our future security. Every part of the union, displays indications of rapid and various improvement, and with burthens so light as scarcely to be perceived; with resources fully adequate to our present exigencies; with governments founded on the genuine principles of rational liberty, and with mild and wholesome laws; is it too much to say, that our country exhibits a spectacle of national happiness never surpassed, if ever before equalled!

Placed in a situation every way so auspicious, motives of commanding force impel us, with sincere acknowledgement to Heaven, and pure love to our country, to unite our efforts to preserve, prolong and improve, our immense advantages. To co-operate with you in this desirable work, is a fervent, and favourite wish of my heart.

It is a valuable ingredient in the general estimate of our welfare, that the part of our country, which was lately the scene of disorder and insurrection, now enjoys the blessings of quiet and order. The misled, have abandoned their errors, and pay the respect to our constitution and laws, which is due from good citizens, to the public authorities of the society. These circumstances, have induced me to pardon, generally, the offenders here referred to; and to extend forgiveness to those who had been adjudged to capital punishment. For though I shall always think it a sacred duty, to exercise with firmness and energy, the constitutional powers with which I am invested, yet it appears to me no less consistent with the public good, than it is with my personal feelings, to mingle in the operations of government, every degree of moderation and tenderness, which the national justice, dignity and safety may permit.

Gentlemen,

Among the objects which will claim your attention in the course of the session, a review of our military establishment is not the least important. It is called for by the events which have changed, and may be expected still further to change, the relative situation of our frontiers.—In this review, you will doubtless allow due weight to the considerations, that the questions between us, and certain foreign powers, are not yet finally adjusted; that the war in Europe, is not yet terminated; and that our western posts, when recovered, will demand provision for garrisoning and securing them.—A statement of our present military force, will be laid before you by the department of war.

With the review of our army establishment, is naturally connected that of the militia. It will merit inquiry, what imperfections in the existing plan, further experience may have unfolden. The subject is of so much moment, in my estimation, as to excite a constant solicitude that the consideration of it may be renewed, till the greatest attainable perfection shall be accomplished. Time, is wearing away some advantages for forwarding the object, while none better deserves the persevering attention of the public council.

While we indulge the satisfaction which the actual condition of our western borders so well authorises, it is necessary that we should not lose sight of an important truth, which continually receives new confirmation, namely, that the provisions heretofore made, with a view to the protection of the Indians, from the violence of the lawless part of our frontier inhabitants, are insufficient. It is demonstrated, that these violences can now be perpetrated with impunity. And it can need no argument to prove, that unless the murdering of Indians can be restrained, by bringing the murderers to condign punishment, all the exertions of the government to prevent destructive retaliations, by the Indians, will prove fruitless; and all our present agreeable prospects illusory. The frequent destruction of innocent women and children, who are chiefly the victims of retaliation, must continue to shock humanity; and an enormous expence to drain the treasury of the union.

To enforce upon the Indians the observance of justice, it is indispensable that there shall be competent means of rendering justice to them. If these means can be devised by the wisdom of Congress; and especially if there can be added an adequate provision, for supplying the necessities of the Indians, on reasonable terms (a measure the mention of which I the more readily repeat, as in all the conferences with them they urge it with solicitude) I should not hesitate to entertain a strong hope, of rendering our tranquillity permanent. I add with pleasure, that the probability even of their civilization is not diminished, by the experiments which have been thus far made under the auspices of government. The accomplishment of this work, if practicable, will reflect undecaying lustre on our national character, and administer the most grateful consolations that virtuous minds can know.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The state of our revenue with the sums which have been borrowed and reimbursed, pursuant to different acts of congress, will be submitted from the proper department; together with an estimate of the appropriations necessary to be made for the service of the ensuing year.

Whether measures may not be adviseable, to reinforce the provision for the redemption of the public debt, will naturally engage your examination. Congress have demonstrated their sense to be, and it were superfluous to repeat mine, that whatsoever will tend to accelerate the honourable extinction of our public debt, accords as much with the true interest of our country, as with the general sense of our constituents.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and House of Representatives.

The statements which will be laid before you relative to the mint, will shew the situation of that institution; and the necessity of some further legislative provisions for carrying the business of it more completely into effect; and for checking abuses which appear to be arising in particular quarters.

The progress in providing materials for the frigates, and in building them;—the state of the fortifications of our harbours;—the measures which have been pursued for obtaining proper sites for arsenals, and for replenishing our magazines with military stores;—and the steps which have been taken towards the execution of the law for opening a trade with the Indians; will likewise be presented for the information of Congress.

Temperate discussion of the important subjects which may arise in the course of the session, and mutual forbearance where there is a difference of opinion, are too obvious, and necessary for the peace, happiness and welfare of our country, to need any recommendation of mine.

GO. WASHINGTON.

United States, 8th of December, } 1795.

"On the 14th inst. departed this life, at the house of Mr. Archibald Golder, of this city, JOHN NEEDLES, inhabitant of Easton, whose amiable and courteous qualities produced in him that genuine politeness which is independent of the forms and ceremonies of fashionable life to recommend it, and makes its possessors justly endeared to their friends and acquaintance. When in gayer life, he was high sheriff of Talbot, and has since been a very useful citizen, both in a religious and civil capacity; and as his visit to this place is said to have been on the score of humanity, and to plead the cause of the distressed, in company of some of his brethren, the people called Quakers, in which journey he met with some exposure to his bodily frame, which was too slender long to resist the attack of disease; from this circumstance, the tenor of his life, and quietude of his close, we doubt not he has entered the peaceful abode of the righteous, who "cease from their labours and their works do follow them."—His remains were decently conveyed to his friends at Indian-Spring for their interment.

When virtue reigns the full career
Of life's uncertain date,
Ah! what have we for such to fear,
They've reach'd the Heav'nly gate;

When virtue reigns triumphant o'er
Th' attacks of errors friends,
Where vice shall never grieve them more
T' accomplish its base ends.

Their souls in Solace, sweet, diving,
Enter the port of rest,
There, with the Heav'nly host to join,
And be for ever blest."

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to apply to the next Anne-Arundel county court, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, called Leonard's Neck, lying in Anne-Arundel county, as also to mark and bound that part of said tract of land which belongs to him.

RICHARD GARDINER.

December 16, 1795.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
JOHN HOSKINS STONE,
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the executive that Cokesbury college, in the town of Abington, in Harford county, was, on the fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, consumed by fire, and that some malicious persons are supposed to have wilfully set fire to the same, and whereas it is of the greatest importance to society, that the perpetrators of such a crime should be discovered and brought to justice, I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice and consent of the council, to issue this my proclamation, thereby offering a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the discovery of the person or persons by whom the said offence may have been committed, provided, that the said person or persons be brought to justice therefor.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

J H. STONE.

By his excellency's command,
Ninian Pinkney, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM THOMAS, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are desired to bring them in, legally attested, that they may be settled.

ELIZABETH THOMAS, Executrix.

December 16, 1795.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near the middle ferry on Monocacy, Frederick county, about two weeks ago, a negro fellow named JERRY, about 25 years of age, a very stout well made negro, about 5 feet 7 inches high. He was bought of Doctor Davidge last spring, who formerly lived in Annapolis, where this negro was raised, who, in his masters absence to Britain, was hired out to work at brick-making both at Annapolis and Baltimore-town; at one or other of those places it is supposed he may be found. It is supposed that he carried off with him a bay horse and bridle; the horse is about fourteen hands high, and branded on the left buttock something like I. Whosoever takes up the said negro and puts him into gaol in Baltimore or Anne-Arundel county, shall receive SIX DOLLARS REWARD, and if brought home and delivered to me TWELVE DOLLARS.

J. DELAVENCENDIERE.

Frederick county, December 1, 1795.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man who, when committed, called himself SAMUEL BUTLER, but since says his name is JACK, and that he belongs to George Harness, on the South Branch, in the state of Virginia; that he, the said Harness, purchased him from a certain Freeman Carter, who formerly was a resident of this county; he is about five feet ten inches high, appears to be about twenty or twenty-one years of age, has a very remarkable scar above his right eye which extends up a little in his hair, appears to have been occasioned by a burn, he has also a scar on the right side of his nose; his cloathing was only a pair of fustian trousers, a white cloth jacket, and a castor hat half worn. His master is desired to take him away, or he will be sold to discharge his prison fees, &c.

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff of Charles county.

November 18, 1795.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 20th instant, a negro man named SAM, how says he belongs to Samuel Harrison, Herring Bay. His master is hereby directed to pay his fees and take him away, or he will be sold on the 20th day of January next, according to law, by

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Annapolis, November 30, 1795.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have assorted their STORE with about their usual quantity of GOODS at this season of the year, which they will dispose of on moderate terms for CASH.

They earnestly entreat those indebted to them, or to Henry Hall Dorsey, on his private books, to call and close their accounts, as after the first day of March, 1796, all vouchers of debts that remain open at that time, will be put in the hands of Philip B. Key, Esquire, who will, in the course of a few weeks, receive a list of balances for all sums due to us that exceed ten pounds.

HENRY & THOMAS DORSEY.

Indian Landing, Nov. 10, 1795.

HAVING suffered much loss by trespasses on my plantation near this city, I now give notice, that I will prosecute all those who commit the like in future.

BENJAMIN OGLE.

August 22, 1795.

To be SOLD,

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, in a pleasant part of this city.——Apply to the PRINTERS.

Annapolis.

In CHANCERY, Nov. 18, 1795.

DAVID M'MECHEN *against* EDWARD DAY. } THE complainant, David M'Mechen, applies for a decree to record an Indenture, executed on the fourth day of March, 1790, by the said Edward Day, for conveying unto the said David, and his heirs, all his the said Edward's right to a tract of land called FREEBORN'S PROGRESS, in Anne-Arundel county; the bill states, that the said Day hath since left the state; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cause a copy of this order, to be inserted, at least three weeks successively, in the Maryland Gazette, before January next, to the intent that the said Day, or any other person interested, may have notice of the application aforesaid, and may be warned to appear in this court, on or before the second Tuesday in February next, to shew cause, if any there be, wherefore a decree should not be passed as prayed.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. WILLIAM HANSON, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said estate are desired to bring them in, legally attested, that they may be settled.

BURTON WHETCROFT, Administrator.
Annapolis, Nov. 17, 1795.

MEDICINES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has removed from Church-street to the house formerly occupied by Mr. NETH in Fleet-street, opposite to Mr. A. Ridgely's dwelling house, and he has just received and for sale, a fresh and general assortment of medicines, all of the best quality; also a quantity of Gowland's lotion, best red and pale bark, castor oil, hartshorn shavings, &c.

T. EDGAR.
Annapolis, November 5, 1795.

BY THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES AND COURTS OF JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit every day during the present session from 9 o'clock in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,
J. W. KING, Clk.
November 4, 1795.

On Monday, the fourth day of January next, at the hour of 12 o'clock in the day, if fair, if not on the first fair day, I shall OFFER for SALE, at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, for READY MONEY, the following property, to wit:

THREE very valuable LOTS of GROUND, in the town of Port-Tobacco, containing two acres of land, lying in a square, adjoining the court-house lot, and fronting the streets all round; on these lots are four dwelling houses, two of which are tenanted as public houses, with all necessary buildings suitable and convenient for carrying on that business, the other two are calculated for private families, and also have adjoining them all necessary out houses; these lots at present rent for the sum of £.155 0 0 per annum.

Three other lots in said town of Port-Tobacco, containing one acre and an half of land, adjoining each other; on these lots is a small dwelling house, with a garden, &c. that rents for the sum of £.25 0 0 per annum.

One hundred and eighty-six acres of land, about four miles from Port-Tobacco, this land is well watered, and has a sufficiency of wood and timber growing thereon, forty acres of which may, at a very small expence, be made good meadow; on this land is a convenient dwelling house, with brick chimnies, a good barn, and all convenient buildings, in pretty good repair.

Three hundred acres of land, about eight miles from Port-Tobacco, and the same distance from Piscataway, this tract of land is all, except about forty acres, in wood, and some meadow may be easily made thereon.

One hundred and seventy acres of land, lying in the county aforesaid, and in a swamp called ZACHIAH SWAMP, and about eight miles from Port-Tobacco, this land abounds with very heavy timber of all kinds. It is thought unnecessary to give a more particular description of the above property, as those inclined to purchase will no doubt view the same. An undoubted title, in fee simple, will be given to the purchasers, on payment of the amount of their purchase.

On the same day I shall offer for sale, several likely country born SLAVES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, and stock of different kinds, among which are some very valuable black cattle. The sale will be continued should not the whole of the property be sold on the first day.

CHARLES MANKIN.
Port-Tobacco, Charles county, October 26, 1795.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

By virtue of an order from the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, to the highest bidder, at the late dwelling house of col. JOHN WEEMS, deceased, near Herring Creek Church, on Tuesday the fifth day of January next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, for READY CASH,

ABOUT fifty valuable country born SLAVES, consisting of men, women and children, boys and girls, many of which are very valuable and likely; also all the stock on said plantation, consisting of horses, mules, cattle, hogs, and sheep, and all the household and kitchen furniture, and plantation utensils of the deceased, together with a coach, and a set of plated harness for four horses. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock, and continue from day to day till the whole property shall be sold.

MARY WEEMS, Executrix,
ALEXANDER M'PHERSON, Executor.
Anne-Arundel county, December 8, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against colonel JOHN WEEMS, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, that a dividend will be made, at the city of Annapolis, on the 8th day of February next, among the creditors, according to law, of the effects in the hands of the executors at that time; those who neglect to exhibit their claims, legally authenticated, will not be regarded in the distribution at that time to be made.

It is also earnestly requested that all persons indebted to the estate will make speedy payment, as it is the wish and determination of the subscribers to close their administration as soon as possible.

MARY WEEMS, Executrix,
ALEXANDER M'PHERSON, Executor.
Anne-Arundel county, December 8, 1795.

JAMES WILLIAMS

Have received, by the brig TWO SISTERS, from MADEIRA,

A QUANTITY of old London particular MADEIRA WINE, of the first quality, for particular use, from three to seven years old when shipped, some of which has been a voyage to the Brazil. He has likewise a few pipes of the same quality wine, received about one year since, now in prime order for use, which will be sold by the pipe, half pipe, quarter cask, or gallon.

He has a quantity of fine SALT, superfine and fine FLOUR for sale, and purposes keeping a supply of flour.

He has a handsome COACHEE for sale, with or without a pair of horses.

December 1, 1795.

In CHANCERY, October 23, 1795.

ORDERED, That the report of RICHARD OWEN, trustee for the sale of part of Lot No 50, in Annapolis, the property of ELIE VALLETTE, be approved; and that the sale by him made, as stated in said report, of the said ground, on the 24th day of July last, for £.190 be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the third Tuesday in January next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, or served upon the said Vallette, at any time before the 20th day of December next.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near the lower end of Calvert county, as a stray, a dark bay HORSE, about thirteen and an half hands high, is branded on the near shoulder thus, A, he has a snip on his nose, and a narrow blaze up his face about eight or nine inches, his hind feet are white, and has a saddle spot on each side of his back, and a white spot on the near side his wethers, he trots and gallops. The owner may have him by proving his property and paying charges.

DAVID PLATFORD.
November 11, 1795.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A NEGRO MAN who understands plantation work and driving a cart. Also a NEGRO WOMAN who can wash and iron well. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living in Charles county, near Port-Tobacco, a red STEER, about four years old, marked in the right ear with a crop and two slits, and a crop, under bit and hole in the left ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

November 19, 1795. CHARLES RAY.

THE subscriber, being authorised by Mr. KILTY, late clerk of the Council, to receive, for his own use, all fees due for the issuing of militia commission prior to the twenty second of June last, begs leave respectfully to remind those officers who have not paid the same, that small as the fee is, the aggregate is an object with him, and that he will be very thankful to those who shall be considerate enough to take some convenient method of forwarding to him, at Annapolis, the sums due from them respectively.

JOSIAS W. KING.

FOREWARN all persons against hunting with dog or gun on my plantation after this date, as they may expect to be dealt by agreeably to law.

ABSALOM RIDGELY.
November 25, 1795.

BY THE COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,
A. GOLDER, Clk.
November 4, 1795.

TREASURY of the UNITED STATES, Auguſt 24th, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are or may be creditors of the United States, for any sums of the *funded debt, or stock, bearing a present interest of six per centum per annum*:

1st. That pursuant to an act of congress, passed on the third day of March, 1795, entitled, "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," there will be reimbursed and redeemed, on the first day of January ensuing, the rate or proportion of *two per centum* of the *principal of the debt or stock*, expressed in the certificates issued to the said creditors respectively.

2d. The said reimbursements will be made at the treasury of the United States, or at the loan offices where the said stock may stand credited at the close of the present year.

3d. The said reimbursements will be made to the said creditors in person, or to their attornies duly constituted; but the powers of attorney which may be produced must contain an authority to receive the said *reimbursement of principal*, otherwise no more than the usual dividend of *interest* will be paid; and although the two per centum of *principal* to be redeemed, should not be demanded, yet the interest thereon will cease from the said first day of January next.

4th. To prevent the great trouble and expence which would attend a renewal of the certificates, in consequence of the said reimbursement of principal, it has been determined that no renewal shall be made: And further, that the certificates which may be issued during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, in consequence of any transfer of the said six per cents stock, shall notwithstanding the reimbursement of two per centum, as aforementioned, be expressed for the respective sums of the original capital stock. All persons who may negotiate the *funded six per cent. stock of the United States, bearing a present interest*, are therefore cautioned to observe, that during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, the value or true amount of principal unredeemed of the said debt or stock, will be *ninety-eight per centum* of the sums expressed in the certificates.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year before mentioned, pursuant to directions of the secretary of the treasury.

SAM. MEREDITH, Treasurer of the United States.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in the month of May last, a mulatto woman named MARY, about twenty one years of age, she took her only child with her, a handsome mulatto boy, about three years old, it is supposed she is in the city of Annapolis, or the neighbourhood thereof, as she has been seen about three weeks ago in company with a certain CHARLES CLEVIS, a free black, who it is probable will claim her as his wife and pass her for a free woman. A reward of THREE POUNDS will be given for securing the said woman and child, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM HARWOOD.
July 6, 1795.

WANTED,

Without Delay,

A STRONG, stout, substantial, and *faithfully* built BOAT, of either mulberry, cedar, or well *seasoned white* oak for the frame.——The length of keel between 28 and 32 feet, the beam 12 or 13 feet, in the hold about three feet nine inches to four feet, and of a very *handsome model*.—If the craft or boat be well apparelled it would be the more agreeable, but by no means an inadmissible objection. Inquire of the printers.

March 23, 1795.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, on the 24th of May, a negro man named WILLIS BOWZER, about thirty-four years of age, a full faced well looking fellow, who had the small-pox in March last, and is much marked with it, he is very remarkable about the ancles and feet, his ancles look as if they had been hurt, they turn in and look swelled with knots on them, his feet are flat, or rather a round instead of a hollow; he is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, has a flat nose, and is a smooth spoken fellow; he appears to be religious, and I suppose will endeavour to pass for a free man, as he has money and a variety of cloaths. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that I get him again, shall receive a REWARD of FORTY DOLLARS.

JOHN STEUART.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid carrying away, or in anywise harbouring, entertaining or employing the said negro at their peril.

An APPRENTICE

Wanted at this Office.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.